

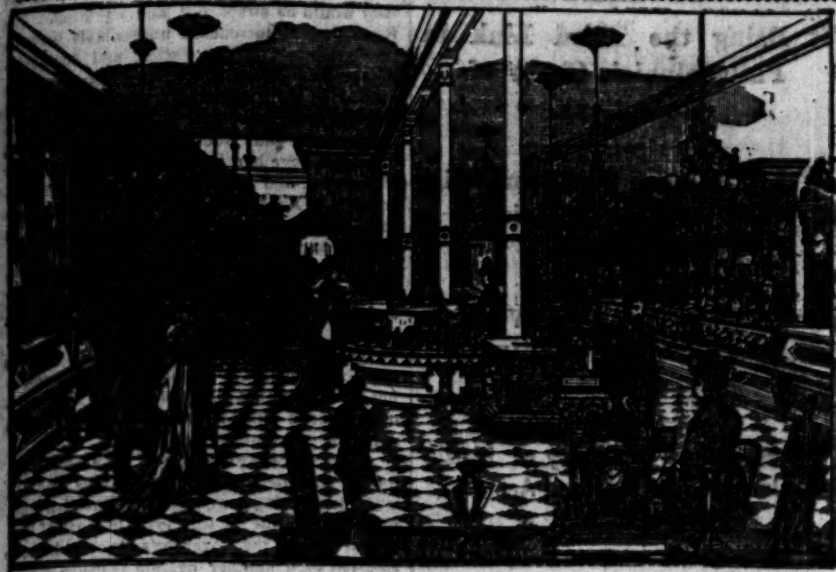
# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879—TWELVE PAGES.

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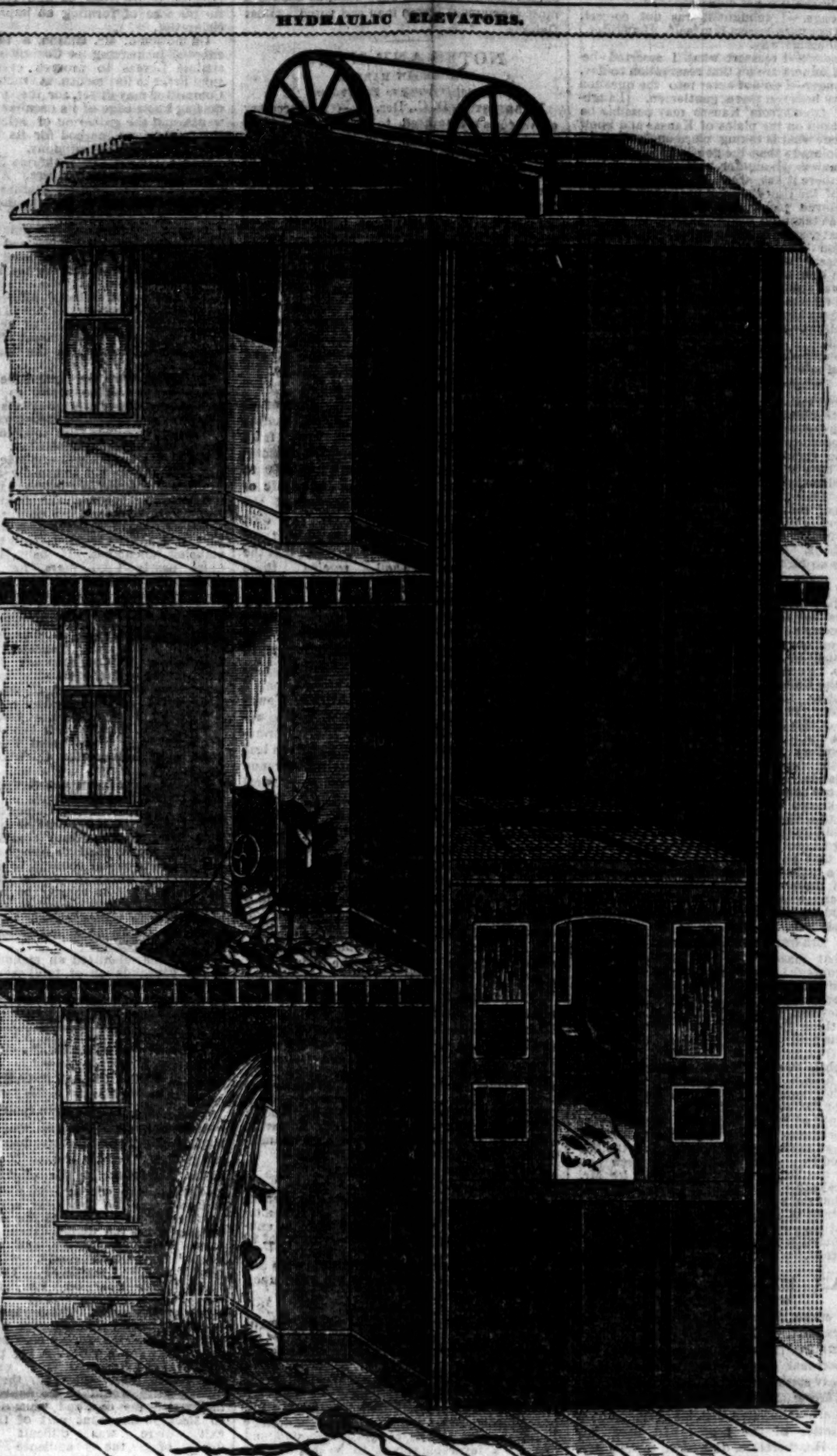
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**TOLU ROCK AND RYE.**



A. Shows the Breaking of the Crossbars.  
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## WASHINGTON.

**The Negro Again Steps to the Front in the Senate.**

**Through Window's Amendment to Voorhees' Exodus Investigation Resolution.**

**The Debate Bears upon the Negro's Reasons for Change of Habitat.**

**It Promises to Be a Fruitful Theme Throughout the Session.**

**The Indians Also Claim a Share of Attention in the House.**

**Where Practical Frontier Sentiment and Humanitarianism Cross Swords.**

**Wester, of Iowa, Explains His Position on the Soldiers' Pay Bill.**

**Which He Claims Had Been Misrepresented at the West.**

**NEGRO EXODUS.**

**THE AFRICAN AGAIN ON TOP.**

**Special Message to the Tribune.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The probability of several Southern Senators at the commencement of the session that they desired peace and practical legislation rather than angry sectional discussions have not been realized.

The inevitable negro, like Jack-in-the-box, cannot be kept out of sight, and this afternoon he made his appearance for the season. Not even this brief anti-holiday season, which is but a prologue to the regular parliamentary drama, could pass without the introduction of the gentleman from Africa and the assumption by those who used to own him as a chattel of the exclusive right to provide for his welfare and to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The question before the Senate at the commencement of the debate was an amendment by Mr. Window to the exodus investigation resolution of Mr. Voorhees, the preamble to which sets forth that large numbers of negroes from the Southern States, and especially North Carolina, are emigrating to the Northern States, especially Indiana, and that it is alleged that they are induced to do so by the

UNION AND CROWN CO. of these white fellow citizens towards them in the South. Mr. Window's intention towards them this investigation perfected by ascertaining whether the peaceful adjustment of all sectional issues may not be best secured by the migration and distribution of the colored race in sections where they can peacefully enjoy the rights of citizenship. This amendment Mr. Voorhees opposed, and he intimated that the exodus had been organized by designing men who sought to change the political status of Indiana. Mr. Window said that, no matter whether this was so or not, he thought a part of the Indian Territory should be set apart for the blacks who might desire to go there. This brought Mr. Hill to his feet, and he began by saying that he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little question. The talk about the causes of the exodus was all gaudium. The colored people in his State did not want to emigrate, and they were contented in their present position. The time when home-rule had succeeded carpet-bag rule. The colored people of Georgia have now over 90,000 of their children in schools, and they return land for taxation valued at over \$5,000,000. Mr. Window said that he would like to ask the Senator how they got this land. Ben Hill replied that they "got it under the protection of a Democratic Government; how else could they get it?" Mr. Conkling said that he had asked the question because it had been so often said in this Senate Chamber that the negro would not work, and could

NOT BE MADE TO WORK himself without a master. Ben Hill went on to say that he had been misled among slavery, and that he had believed that emancipation would destroy the social system at the South. Northern men, as well as Southern men, had been of this opinion. For so he would now confess that he had been mistaken, and that he found that the free colored man was able to care for himself and to be self-sustaining. He would also say that they generally vote the Democratic ticket, and looking at the subject without partisanship, he would say that the South has more interest in the welfare of the colored race than the people of any other section.

When he set down Mr. Conkling rose, and, after complimenting the Senator from Georgia on his non-partisanship, said that he would ask the permission of the Senate to report a bill. This climax produced a general roar of laughter, which Mr. Hill did not resist, but again protested that he was not governed by partisan views.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Window's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 15 yeas against 25 nays. Ben Hill voted "aye."

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, advanced a broad inquiry: Only two negroes had emigrated from Arkansas, and they had returned. Every one who goes away from Arkansas wants to get back there, and does not stay.

Gen. Ransom asserted, in his frank, soldier-like way, that absolute political and personal liberty exists in North Carolina, and he quoted from Washington interviews while Republicanism, published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to show that this is the case. The North has had control of the Indians and the South of the negroes.

HOW MUCH BETTER THE CONDITION OF THE NEGROES than that of the Indians.

Mr. Horner said that it was undoubtedly true that large numbers of colored people had emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana. "They leave a warm climate, where, it appears, they are so well treated, for a cold nation, where they are strangers. They are intelligent American citizens, as is even admitted at the South."

Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, called the attention of the Senator to the organized emigration now going on from Massachusetts to his State.

Mr. Horner replied that emigration has always gone on from Massachusetts. He would ask the Senator from North Carolina, who says that these emigrants will return, why they do?

Gen. Ransom said that ignorant men were always misled.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Dawes, "they don't know when they are well treated." This rather troubled Gen. Ransom, and a lively colloquy

debate followed between him and the two Senators from Massachusetts, who asked him a number of questions, and he did not fail to answer them.

Finally, Gen. Ransom wanted to know why the exodus, which was originally to Kansas, was now to Indiana. Window replied that, as Indiana is a Democratic State, the negroes are going there from North Carolina to enjoy the Democratic rule which the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill) has so eloquently. It was evident that the Democrats were playing a losing hand, and a motion was made to go into executive session, but it was lost.

Mr. Dawes replied with great spirit to Gen. Ransom. He said that the citizens of North Carolina could judge for themselves, and that many of them were acting in accordance with their judgment.

SENATORS SHOULD TELL THE PEOPLE of the United States how happy, how well contented, and how prosperous the colored people are. "The more we are told these things the more intense our conviction is that there is some cause for this exodus. What is that cause?" Gen. Ransom demanded of Mr. Dawes if he doubted the statements which he had made, and there was quite a sensational spot between them. Dawes continued to press his question. "What is the cause? The more the Senator asserts that these people are intelligent and educated, and are well cared for, the more we ask, why do they go away?"

"They are imposed upon," replied Gen. Ransom with some warmth. "They are deceived."

"What," asked Mr. Dawes, "is the imposition? What is the delusion? If they have their rights, why do they leave?"

"Because they are very foolish," replied Ransom.

"So I have understood," retorted Dawes; "but are there any of the free citizens of North Carolina in such degradation that they cannot appreciate the opportunities, and are foolish? No intelligent body of men will change their location unless they are impelled by an expectation that they will better their condition."

THE ONLY REMEDY is to make life so attractive that they will have no temptation to seek home elsewhere.

Gen. Ransom wanted it understood that he had not intended to provoke the Senator from Massachusetts into an attack upon North Carolina.

Mr. Dawes replied and he was glad to hear it. He had no attack on North Carolina, and he had none to make. He wished that this question could be debated without sectional feeling; that the people of the North could go to the South, and the people of the South could go to the North, if they so desired, and that the people of the whole country could unite in developing the resources of the country.

Mr. Window declined to discuss having originated the exodus movement, as Gen. Ransom had intimated. He was neither the Moses nor the Peter the Hermit of the colored race. The idea was first promulgated by the Democratic members of the Ex-Confederate Committee, Senators Bayard and Beas, and Representative Shaw, said, in speaking of the colored race at the South, that it was a "question of exodus or extinction of them in the near future."

There was no alarm when 7,000 or 8,000 emigrated to Kansas, where there is a Republican majority of 60,000; but now that a few hundred are going to Indiana, where the political parties are nearly evenly divided, Democracy is alarmed.

NEW HILL FRANKLY ADMITTED that this debate had been continued too long, and that much more had been said than was proper. He wished, however, to endorse the assertion of Senators Bayard and Beas, and say that, but the exodus was not a political movement or extinction would have been the fate of the negro.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he did not sympathize with the exodus movement. Not less than 7,000 colored people had abandoned their Southern homes to come to Indiana, by rail or by foot, and he said that he was not a Republican, but a Union man, and he would not say that this was a political movement.

Ben Hill intimated that there may have been a disposition to deprive the South of population, and that much more had been said than was proper. He wished, however, to endorse the assertion of Senators Bayard and Beas, and say that, but the exodus was not a political movement or extinction would have been the fate of the negro.

Mr. Ingersoll gave an interesting account of the emigrants in Kansas, who had come there, he believed, to enjoy the protection of their political and civil rights, and a fair day's wages for an honest day's work. He narrated what had been told him about the administration of justice in Georgia, where upwards of 1,200 colored convicts are now farmed out to planters and worked like slaves.

Ben Hill said that this farming out of convict labor was a necessity, and admitted that there had been abuses.

By this time it had grown late in the day, and Voorhees was anxious to get a resolution passed.

WHEN THE TRAIL WAS WORN were called there were so many pairs that the result was 25 yeas against 15 nays. Kellogg and David Davis having voted "nay" with ten of the Democrats who have had enough of these gauds. This showed no quorum voting, but two of the Senators broke their pairs and voted "yea."

On the whole, it was a lively four-hour's skirmish debate, which has proved that the sectional issues are to play a prominent part in the record of the proceedings of this Congress, and that Gordon's policy of alliance will not prevail.

THE DEBATE.

To the Tribune, Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Senate took up the resolution offered by him on Monday last for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the emigration of the blacks from the Southern to the Northern States.

Mr. Voorhees, in speaking on his resolution, said it was true, as alleged, that this movement was caused by the unjust political treatment of the negroes, it was well to leap that fact. If, on the other hand, it was the result of an organized conspiracy by designing men, it was also well to know that fact. Indiana was open to all legitimate settlers, but she did not desire to be colonized through the operation of emigration agencies any more than California wished to be so colonized by the Chinese. Indiana was quite fully populated, and there was no land to give away there. The negroes were evidently well treated, and it was in the interest of humanity that he offered his resolution. If he were actuated by political motives, he would welcome this emigration, which could only result in good for the Democratic party by bringing these voters to Indiana. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Window, instructing the Committee to inquire whether it was advisable for the Government to provide separate territories for the blacks where they could exercise their constitutional rights, etc., was at best premature. It was better to let the Committee choose their own method of reporting their conclusions.

MR. WINDOW replied to Mr. Voorhees, defending his amendment, and claiming it was germane to the subject, and would make the Committee's labor more effective. He thought there was a portion of the Indian Territory which could be set apart for blacks, and such a question would be more practicable solution of the question than any other proposed.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little question which came up. He thought this negro emigration question would settle itself. The negro was no longer a ward. He was free to go where he pleased. The tail











































